New-York Daily Times

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Somerset-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSE OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Appointments and Confirmations—The Changes to be Made in Philadelphia—Probable Resignation of Governor Geary, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 15.

The President having concluded not to send in further nominations, the purpose to prolong the session a few hours was abandoned.

No further effort to ratify the Sandwich Islands Treaty was made, because it was evident that its opponents would kill it by delay.

The President has quite recovered his health though he is still fatigued. He attended church today with his entire family.

There is positive confirmation of Mr. COBB's purpose to make no changes of Sub-Treasurers whose accounts stand well with the Department. Upon this principle, Mr. CISCO, at New-York, is intended to be retained.

The Philadelphia appointments, it is expected, will be disposed of in a few days. JOSEPH W. BARKER will most likely be Collector. The only opposing candidates of any prominence are HENRY M. WATSON and WILLIAM C. PATTERSON. BARKER is a strong personal friend of the President, as well as an efficient partisan. Except for the Collectorship, the contest is unusually quiet. GIDEON WELLCOTT is a candidate for Postmaster, against MILLER, the present incumbent. I have little doubt that WELLCOTT will win. For Surveyor, the leading candidates are SAM. PERKASIE, JOSEPH CASLINE, Col. WAPPENSTAN and Gen. HAZE. The chances are in favor of some new man from Philadelphia. The Naval Officer candidates are J. F. SMITH, of Berks County, E. TIERNAN and CHARLES MCKNIGHT. Some Berks County friend of CHARLEY JONES is likely to get it. For Marshal, the contest is apparently between Jack CUMMINGS, of Snyder, and J. LIPPINCOTT, with the chances in favor of the former. The other candidates are Sheriff WOOD, of Wayne, and PHILIP JOHNSON, of Northampton.

Evidences begin to accumulate that Governor GEARY will be forced to resign, and that SAMUEL BLACK, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Governor of Kansas. BLACK was Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN, Ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, is running for Marshal of the District of Columbia. PAYNE TUCKER, a good fellow who needs money, which he knows how to spend freely, will probably win.

Rumor says that BECKET, the present popular Postmaster of Washington, will be retained. If not, Dr. BOYER, who attended SANDERS and BROOKS, bids fair to be the successful applicant. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

The amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty are, in addition to numerous verbal amendments, introduced to render the meaning of certain passages more clear. The first amendment, moved by Mr. BRADLEY, asserts that the sovereignty of the Bay Islands is vested exclusively in Honduras. The second, moved by Mr. RUSK, declares that the sovereignty of the Mosquito Coast belongs to Nicaragua, the Indians having a possessory right to it only as our Indians here have to their lands. The third, by Jeff. DAVIS, that this country does not in any way guarantee any grants of lands made to any parties by the Mosquito Indians. This is to prevent English colonies there.

The following appointments have been made by the Senate:—

WILLIAM E. VENABLE, of Tennessee, Minister Resident of Guatemala, vice JOHN L. MARLING, of Tennessee. Salary $4,000.

ASHER PRATT, of Michigan, Consul at Honolulu, vice DANIEL A. OGDEN, of New-York. Salary $4,000.

J. PAGE HOPKINS, of Virginia, Consul at Tabasco, Mexico. Salary $500.

JOEL W. WEBER, of Connecticut, Consul at Lyons, France, vice WILLIAM DAY, of Pennsylvania. Salary $1,000.

FRANCIS A. THORNTON, of North Carolina, Consul at Aspinwall, New-Granada, vice GEORGE W. FLEMING, of Alabama. Salary $3,000.

THOMAS SANDERSON, of Louisiana, Consul at Monterey, Mexico. Salary $1,000.

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, of Rhode Island, Consul at Smyrna, Turkish dominions, vice HENRY WOOD, of New-Hampshire. Salary, $2,000.

CHARLES G. BAYLOR, of District of Columbia, Consul at Manchester, England. Salary ——fees.

EUGENE M. WILSON, U. S. Attorney for Minnesota, vice NORMAN EDDY. Salary, $300 and fees.

HENRY B. ANDERSON, Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice JOHN B. ROOF. Salary, about $3,000.

ANDREW W. EVANS, of Maryland, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice MATTHEW R. STEVENSON, of New-York, dismissed.

ABRAHAM B. RAGAN, of Georgia, to be Paymaster of the Army, vice ALBERT G. BENNETT, deceased.

The following appointments of Military Storekeepers were also confirmed: SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY, of Arkansas; WILLIAM R. GIBSON, of Oregon; JAMES A. MCKINNEY, of Tennessee; and LAWRENCE TAUTENEDY, of Pennsylvania.

Besides the above there were a number of other nominations sent in and returned, but not acted on.

Hon. THOMAS DUVAL has received the new United States District Judgeship in TEXAS; WM. C. YOUNG the Marshalship, and ED. HUTCHAND the District Attorneyship for the new district.

Hon. D. F. DEWEY, formerly a Member of Congress from Ohio, died this morning of pneumonia. His remains are to be conveyed home for interment.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, a committee of two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make, the Senate are ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the journal of the former day was corrected by striking out that portion which said that Mr. BRIGHT's credentials were referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. BRIGHT said that his credentials were on file, and if the motion be made to refer them, he wished to be heard. It was the case of his colleague, Mr. FITCH, which was under consideration, and not his.

Mr. TRUMBULL ineffectually sought to have the Indiana election case considered.

The Vice-President retired from the Chair, calling on Mr. STUART to preside.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that it was necessary to have a President *pro tem.* according to usage, and moved that Mr. RUSK be chosen to that station, but on motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate proceeded to ballot, and elected Mr. RUSK, who received twenty-nine out of forty-seven votes.

Mr. RUSK having been conducted to the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to discharge as impartially as he could the duties devolving upon him.

Mr. STUART offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Senate to Mr. BRODERICK for the dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer.

Five thousand copies of the report of the army officers relative to their mission to the war in the Crimea, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, after an Executive Session, adjourned *sine die.*

Minor Senate Legislature.—[By the Magnetic Telegraph.]

BOSTON, Saturday, March 14.

The Joint standing Committee on Federal Relations reported resolves in the House to-day in favor of States and to Kansas. The report appropriates $100,000 to be expended, if necessary, for the relief of such settlers in the Territory of Kansas as are or may hereafter be reduced to want by ravages committed upon them in unlawful attempts to exclude them from the Territory on account of their predilections for Free-State institutions. The resolves make provision for the appointment of three Commissioners to dispense the bounty of the State, and to render such aid as they shall deem necessary or expedient in protecting and defending, in the Courts of the Territory and of the United States, the legal and constitutional rights of the settlers. One thousand shares of the stock of the Western Railroad are placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, for the purposes set forth in the resolves. The commission is limited to a period of eighteen months, unless otherwise extended by law.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK CITY RELIEF—CANAL POLICY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

The Committee on Cities and Villages will meet on Tuesday afternoon to hear all persons interested in the New-York Charter and Police bills. This will probably be the last opportunity that any person will have to be heard on the bills before final action in the House.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus last night, on the subject of the Canal policy, and there was a unanimous expression in favor of the speedy completion and enlargement of the Canal, and against any suspension of the work. Members from all parts of the State have expressed themselves favorably on this point, but the question as to raising money for the purpose is not yet settled upon. The caucus adjourned to Tuesday evening.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 14.

Mr. WALDO WOODS, of this city, was found mortally wounded at the south part of the city this morning, and after being taken to the station house died. The murderer is unknown.

Fire in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 15.

Grace Church, (Bishop CLARKE's,) in this city, took fire early this forenoon, from the air box of one of the furnaces, and was damaged to the amount of $5,000. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

Snow Storm in the South.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 14.

Snow fell all night to the depth of eight inches. It is disappearing very rapidly this morning.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

Snow fell here to the depth of eight inches last night. The early train from Baltimore was two hours late in consequence of the snow.

Fire at Westport, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 14.

The Rule factory of ANTHONY CLEMONS, at Westport, was burned last night. Loss $12,000. Insured $7,000.

Foreign Minister Declined.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* states that Hon. JAMES B. CLAY has declined the mission to Berlin, tendered him by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 14.

The U. S. M. steamship *Southerner*, Captain MURRAY, from New York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 15.

New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received. They contain no news of importance.

The Question of Quarantine in the New-Jersey Legislature.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to certain statements appearing in your edition of this morning, under the caption of "Our Neighbor over the River," which I deem unjust to the Legislature of New-Jersey. The exceptionable matter is as follows:

"And the Legislature, having a better understanding of the matter, after first refusing to appoint a Committee of Conference, at last retracts, and New-Jersey will consent to receive a delegation appointed by the Governor of New-York. We have not the least misgivings as to the final issue of this matter. There are two reasons why New-Jersey should make a show of resistance and indignation. First, she wants to make herself felt, and her importance recognised, and then she wants to sell whatever favors she may grant at the highest possible price. All the accomodations that may be required at Sandy Hook will be yielded, but we shall be compelled to pay roundly for them. That will be the end of the matter. The Legislature passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday, but has prolonged its session until the 20th, on purpose to take the Quarantine business in hand, and on Tuesday they probably will decide whether or not to treat with the New-York Commission."

In reply I admit that "the Legislature," or at least many of the members of that body, "have a better understanding of the matter" than is generally found among the people of the State of New-Jersey, the case not having been fairly presented to the people; the fact being that the members almost uniformly admit the propriety of the proposition made by New-York. In their official capacity they act with deliberation, for the purpose of letting their constituents know what New-York asks, and why, before placing themselves on the record on this question. The refusal to appoint a "Committee of Conference" is easily explained; parties having no authority assumed to represent to the Legislature of New-Jersey that New-York was about to appoint a Committee of Conference; New-Jersey promptly met this hint by resolving to appoint a similar Committee; New-York did not appoint such Committee, but did appoint Commissioners to remove Quarantine, with power to treat with New-Jersey on that subject; New-Jersey then very properly decided not to appoint a Committee of Conference, there being no Committee from New-York to meet it; New-York then decided to confer on the Quarantine Commissioners the additional powers proposed to have been given to the Committee of Conference. *Official notice of this fact did not reach* the Governor of New-Jersey till after the resolution appointing a Committee of Conference had been rescinded by the Legislature of that State. Governor NEWELL received such official notice late on Thursday evening; it remains to be seen what action he will take thereon.

So much for that matter. You next say, "We have not the least misgivings as to the final issue of this matter." Permit me to remark, that if the discussion of our proposition by the Legislature of New-Jersey is received by our press in the tone and temper of the article to which this reply is written, very grave doubts may reasonably exist in the public mind as to the "issue of this matter." The TIMES would be shorn of its usefulness did it not generally represent the real sentiments of the people of New-York. I believe it to have been led into error in this case; still the people and the Legislature of New-Jersey cannot but be more or less influenced by the sentiments of this and the other leading New-York papers.

Again, you refer to the fact of New-Jersey's "feeling her importance" and wanting to sell her favors at the highest price. That State in this Confederacy which does not feel its importance is unworthy its name, and that individual or community is yet to be found in the United States unwilling to get value received for whatever they may have to dispose of.

But one word more. You say that the Legislature of New-Jersey extended its session on purpose to consider this question. I am not certain that this is so, but if you are correct, pray let me ask, what nigher evidence could New-Jersey give of her appreciation of the wish of New-York than is to be found in that fact. Trusting that hereafter this matter will be discussed in our public prints in a spirit more in unison with that shown by New-Jersey in her late official intercourse with New-York, I remain yours, R.

We shall be very glad indeed if the result shall vindicate our Correspondent's opinion of the justice and propriety of the action taken by the New-Jersey Legislature. We shall very cheerfully make all the acknowledgments which may then appear to be their due.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

Debate in the House of Commons on the China War.

Speeches of Mr. Cobden and Lord John Russell.

The Treaty of Peace between England and Persia.

The *America's* mails reached this City from Boston yesterday morning.

We do not find in our foreign files much additional news. The debate on the China War in the House of Lords, as already mentioned, terminated in a triumph for the Administration; and on the 27th of February an attack on Lord PALMERSTON's policy in China was opened in the House of Commons by Mr. COBDEN. The debate was continued on the 26th and then adjourned over to the 2d of March, so that we shall have the result by the next steamer. We publish below the two most important speeches delivered—those of Mr. COBDEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Le Nord, in its issue of the 24th ult., says:

"The arrangement between England and Persia is not finally concluded, as it has not yet been signed. Advices from London are waited for."

We read in the *Paris Pays*:

"Private letters from Macao, of January 10, state that the Emperor of China has placed the five ports of the empire which are open to Europeans in a state of siege. Should this news be confirmed, the consequences to Europeans would be very serious."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on the 26th February, says:

"I learn that the Russian Ambassador in Paris, as well as the Persian Envoy, deny the existence of the treaty between Russia and Persia, said to have been ratified at Teheran on the 12th of January; and the *Nord* gives a similar contradiction. I need hardly say that the non-existence of that treaty requires some authority less interested in keeping it secret than either of the parties just mentioned. The existence of the treaty is nevertheless affirmed in other quarters, and it is even whispered that for the cession of the portion of territory in question, including Mount Ararat, by which Russia would command the pass of Bayazid, and which had been long coveted by Russia, the latter has engaged to give Persia the assistance of a *corps d'armée* and a permanent garrison of 5,000 men at Herat, in case the war with England continued."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 27th of February, says:

"A satisfactory result is generally said to await the question of Neufchatel. I fear, however, this, for all events, is premature. That effects have been made within the last few days to attain that end I am aware. At the last conference the Prussian minister specified the terms on which his Government would settle the matter, and Dr. KERN, without giving any opinion, thought it his duty to transmit them to Berlin. Since then I have been informed that the pretensions of the King of Prussia are, as I anticipated long since, of such a nature as to render their acceptance by the Swiss Government very difficult, unless (of which there is yet no sign) it is ready to give up most of the advantages for which it has hitherto so earnestly contended. Contrary to what is generally said, I doubt if any considerable progress has been made in the way of a satisfactory arrangement."

A letter from Vienna in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:

"After the departure of the Austrian troops from the Duchy of Modena, the evacuation of the Pontifical Territory was the subject of deliberations in presence of the Emperor at Milan. Instructions were sent to Count COLLOREDO, the Austrian Ambassador, charging him to come to an understanding with Cardinal ANTONELLI as to the opportuneness of such a measure."

We read in the London *News*:

"In consequence of the adverse decision of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on Tuesday, a decision so little anticipated after a suspense of many months, during which the subject was under consideration, Lady FRANKLIN is under the necessity of undertaking, on her own resources, the completion of the search for her husband's expedition. The late period at which this decision is made known renders it impossible to make the requisite preparations for proceeding by the East. The western route by Behring's Straits will, therefore, be adopted."

PARIS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Trial of the Soldier who Killed Charles Morey—Non-responsibility of the Government—The Carnival in Paris—Alarm of the Parisians—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 22, 1857.

THE TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF CHARLES MOREY.

On the day on which I sent you my last letter, MOZEL, the soldier who shot CHARLES MOREY in the Clichy Prison, was tried for that offence before a military commission and acquitted. As I predicted in my first notice of this lamentable affair, it was found that the soldier only obeyed his instructions, and that all the responsibility returned upon the authorities. It appeared that the *consigne* which had been given him was, that after the third summons, if a prisoner did not obey, he was to fire upon him. These summonses *were duly given by the soldier, without doubt*, as other soldiers testify, who heard him pronounce the words *retirez-vous*, without being able to see or know, however, to whom he addressed them. The fault lies evidently with the Lieutenant on service that day, who gave the ordinary strict order of the prisons of Paris, without adding, as it is pretended is usually done at the prison for debts, that a certain degree of precaution must be observed in its execution, in view of the fact that the prisoners here are not criminals. It does not appear on the trial that the deceased saw or heard the soldier, or knew the risk he was incurring; so that this question remains in doubt. The direction of the ball, however, from below upwards through deceased's head, proves satisfactorily that at least he did not see or rather could not see him at the moment the gun was fired.

In his speech for the civil part of the process, the Attorney for the State criticised as severely as his position allowed him, the laxity with which orders are given in the prisons of Paris. He reprobated the entire absence in the prisons of a printed card of regulations for the guidance of the officers in the discharge of their duty. He condemned emphatically the practice of intrusting the lives of honorable citizens to a series of regulations passed loosely through the mouths of half a dozen ignorant guards and emanating in the first place from an oral source. An ignorant and perhaps brutal soldier who holds the lives of citizens at the point of his musket, ought not only to know and understand the nature of his order, but he ought to be made to comprehend the responsibility of his position. MOZEL understood neither one nor the other of these essential safe-guards to the lives of prisoners. He had been but two days at Clichy, having been transferred from a criminal prison, and he had had no special instructions. He says that he believes the prisoner was trying to escape, or at least studying means for that purpose. The fact remains constant, however, that MOZEL fell with his hands in his pantaloons pockets.

In all similar cases the French Government refuses absolutely and invariably to acknowledge any responsibility. It is driven to this course by the multitude of reclamations that would otherwise be duly made for the faults of its myriads of soldiers and employés. That the Government has paid six or seven million francs indemnity for the *coup d'état*, without ever acknowledging the justice of a single claim paid. But these six or seven millions do not begin to cover the indemnity claimed, and it is precisely to avoid paying *the full sum that the Government makes it a rule to* deny technically the justice of all such claims. The case of Lieut. JONES, of the United States Navy, will be remembered by all. He was walking quietly on the Boulevard des Italiens on the day of the massacre which followed the *coup d'état*. He received bayonet wounds which kept him in his bed at Paris nearly a year, and the indemnity allowed him by the Government did not pay his surgeon's bill. So too of the well known armorer, M. DEVISME, on the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the rue du Helder.

On the same day M. DEVISME refused to give alms to the populace, and ostensibly took sides with the Government. His store was demolished by the insurgents, and an impossibility to put in his claim for damages. The damages were only claimed for one day from after the occurrence, and then did not cover but one third of his loss. But when it is a civil, not a criminal matter on ordinary tribunal, there is no country where the principle of damages for accidents is so strictly and so largely applied. Thus, a few years ago, as Mr. LIVINGSTONE, of New-York, was passing through the Champs Elysées in his carriage, his driver, by an unskilful movement, came in collision with another carriage in such a way as to kill the driver. Mr. LIVINGSTON was compelled by a French court to pay to the family of this driver a sum of twelve thousand francs and the costs of suit.

In the case of CHARLES MOREY the Government applies its universal principal of non-responsibility. It refuses to accept the responsibility of the acts of the military authorities of the prison, or to make them accept it, and it refuses testimonially to admit that it owes an indemnity to Mrs. MOREY; but happily for her this refusal is only technical. The Minister of the Interior has promised, and by this time granted, a liberal indemnity.

With the exception of the law journals, the *Journal des Débats* is the only journal which published the full details of the trial of MOZEL.

THE CARNIVAL.

While I write, the annual procession of the Fat Ox is defiling through the streets, "with new decorations, new dresses, and no regard for expense in the getting up." The most beautiful weather has attended the gaieties of the season this year, and I have never seen the streets of Paris so crowded on any similar occasion. The principal travestie of the Carnival—the one that has had the most success, is that upon the Crinoline. During the day several groups have passed through the streets, some of them attended with music, in which appeared one or more men dressed as women with crinolines varying in diameter from eight to twelve feet. They took the arms of their cavaliers through the medium of a handkerchief held at both ends and at arm's lengths. They were helped to bouquets and refreshments by the admiring crowd through the agency of a waiter attached to the end of a long stick, carried by one of the ladies of honor.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

It is the habit of the procession of the Fat Ox to call at all the Foreign Legations, and each one makes a present, which is placed in the fund for keeping up the affair. The newly arrived Persian Ambassador, FERROUK KHAN, who did not know of the existence of this custom of the Parisians, and was not advised that he was to receive any such visit, was thrown into great consternation by this singular apparition before his door. In seeing a troop of heathen gods with clubs on their shoulders surrounding the door, the poor Persian thought sure enough they had fallen among the heathens, and were about to prepare for a vigorous defence, when the affair was explained to them. But the effect has been unhappy in one sense and happy in another: it has given the Orientals the impression that the French are a semi-barbarous people, altogether indebted to their own civilization; and it has been followed by the hasty departure of the Anglo-Persian treaty to London for ratification and signature.

THE LANCERS.

I have already noticed the furor for this new dance, since its apparition at the Tuileries, four weeks ago. It has made its progress so rapid in all classes of society that already a gentleman or lady who does not know it is looked upon as an antediluvian. But the trouble is, that we have so many Lancers one must know the company he is in, in order to know his steps. CELLARIUS and LEMOINE, the two great dancing masters, have created two styles and two schools. LEMOINE announces to the public that he teaches the only authentic, pure-blooded, Lancers, such as they dance it at the English Embassy. (He ought to add, by way of parenthesis, that it was he who taught the English Embassy—a fact which the public, in search of the genuine English article, do not know.) CELLARIUS points to the Lancers, danced in the place called "Les Lanciers," at the Theatre des Variétés, as the genuine article for the Lancers have been put on the stage. M. LEMOINE replies to this, that he has just been commanded to attend at the Court to teach the dance as it is danced in the aristocratic circles of Paris. CELLARIUS responds, that he, too, has been commanded to the Court and to the English Embassy, and thus the war goes on. But this is not all. We have now the announcement of the American *Lancers, by M. BIOT & SON, dancing-masters!* In fact I, who write to you, danced this same dance long ago in the Western wilds of America, on a puncheon floor, to the violin of an old negro, seated on a barrel-head, without ever suspecting that ten years afterwards I was to move through the same dance as one of the *furors* of the day in the brilliant Court of the Tuileries! Certainly it did not pass by the same name, nor was the music the same; but it was not less noisy or scientific as that of STRAUSS, it was, at least, as electrifying. One sees such odd things in this world.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.

The Emperor has now, in his stables, six very fine American horses. The two horses he drives, himself, in his phaeton are Americans, and, in France, are considered superior trotters. Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS RUSSELL, ("Cool Russell,") who has already brought a good many fast trotting horses to France from the United States, has just arrived from New-York with *eight magnificent trotters. Some of these in the Emperor's* stables were brought over by Mr. RUSSELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. TOM BROWN, the owner of the American running horses now in England—*Lecompte, Prior* and another—is now in Rome, where he is soon to be married to *Miss* ANDERSON, of Louisville. The marriage has been postponed on account of the death of the brother of Miss ANDERSON, who died at Rome lately very suddenly of consumption.

The *Siècle* received this morning a second "warning" from the Government (the first having been given in 1853) for an article on the proposed laws to be discussed by the present Legislature. The Press also lies at this moment under two "warnings," and thus the two journals of the city which have the largest circulation, both so-called Republican journals, are in a position liable to suppression any day the Government may see fit to take offence at their criticisms. These two journals are not alone, however, in this unfortunate position.

M. CHEVIER, the great provision merchant and *maître d'hotel* of the Palais Royal, the greatest of any epoch in Paris, died a day or two ago of apoplexy while sleeping in his arm chair. He was only 49, and the last of five brothers. It will be recollected that another celebrated restaurateur of the Palais Royal, M. VERY, died also a few years ago of apoplexy, at his country seat in the Valley of Montmorency. CHEVIER, who had the buffet of the great Exhibition in 1855, cleared with that speculation alone $20,000.

A royal marriage has just taken place in Paris between the Princess IDA CRANTOWSKA and the Count JEAN DELAMARSKI, at the Palace of the CRANTOWSKAS, on the Isle St. Louis.

MALAKOFF.

BRITISH POLITICS—NEWS.

The War in China—Attacks on the Policy of the Administration—Important Debates in Parliament—State of Political Parties—Some Revelations Concerning the Italian Clarendon Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, Feb. 27, 1857.

The fate of the Palmerston Ministry trembles in the balance at the moment of the present writing, and the next few hours may determine it not only now, but in all probability, for the remainder of the noble lord's natural, or, as *some think it*, very unnatural, not to say supernatural, life. A few words will bring the present complexion of this chaos of party to your readers' apprehension. At the date of my last letter the question menacing the Cabinet was that of the budget; —the union of DISRAELI and GLADSTONE against it, filling the minds of Ministerialists with dismallest forebodings. So far, however, from these being realized, the hybrid alliance was routed on Monday by a majority of no less than 80 in a house of nearly 300 members. This was very unexpected, more especially as among

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BANKER AND BROKER.

LEGAL NOTICES

New-York Daily Times, Monday, March 15, 1852.

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[illegible] Broadway, Al[illegible] will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, California Times, or The Times [illegible] Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

THEMES OF THE DAY.

The [illegible] reached this City yesterday [illegible] We have no additional intelligence [illegible] interesting details of the summary telegraphed from Halifax will be found in this morning's paper. As already indicated, the Earl of Derby's motion, condemning the policy of the Palmerston Administration with regard to China, was defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of thirteen. Some Government [illegible] A similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Cobden, but the debate being adjourned to the 17th of March, was again adjourned to the 24th inst., so that we shall only have the result by the next steamer. In the principal speeches on the occasion, those delivered by Mr. Cobden and Lord John Russell, we refer to our columns. The defence of the policy of the Government was ably and triumphantly sustained in all its principal points, but on the whole, we are inclined to believe that the triumph of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons upon the China question, will be as marked as it was unexpected [illegible]

The only other point in the foreign news is the uncertainty in regard to the negotiations on the Persian frontier. The Paris papers give the points of the supposed settlement of peace between Persia and Great Britain, but remain in former statement that the matter was definitively settled. Even if a treaty [illegible] and signed by the British Government on the one side, and the Persian Envoy on the other, it will depend on whether Russian influence or that of the Shah is the most powerful at the Court of the latter.

The Senate Committee of the United States Senate [illegible] with the usual formalities, after receiving a letter from the President that he had no further communications to submit. An effort was made to have the Indiana election cases considered, but it proved unsuccessful. Five thousand copies of the report of the Army officers who visited Mexico during the late war were ordered [illegible]

Our Washington Correspondent, in his dispatch published this morning, states that there is an evident determination on the part of the Administration to compel Governor Geary to resign the Governorship of Kansas, and that so is to be superseded by Col. Wm. Bigler, late of Pennsylvania. Governor Geary has not come up to the Pro-Slavery mark.

The Legislature Assembly on Saturday adopted joint resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to review the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and to consider what measures, if any, the Legislature should take to protect citizens against the curtailment and shortening clearance of that decision. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company, was defeated complete. The Staten Island Railroad Bill was passed. Nothing of special importance was done in the Senate.

We learn from Albany that Gubernatorial afternoon the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly will hold a hearing, all persons interested in the New Reservoir bills. It is understood that this will be the last opportunity to be heard before final action.

The Joint Standing Committee on Federal relations of the Massachusetts Legislature on Saturday reported a bill in favor of State aid to Free-State settlers in Kansas, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Provision is made for the appointment of Relief Commissioners to dispense the bounty of the State, the commission being limited to a period of [illegible] months, unless extended by law.

Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered an eloquent lecture last night at the Church of the Messiah, on "Dante and Christian Poetry." He dwelt enthusiastically on the majestic genius of the great Florentine, declared for him the high distinction of being the poet of Christendom; the radical idealist of his age; that which the spiritual faith of Feudalism, alluded the darling liberty of Lovers.

The Board of Assistant Council of Supervisors at Boston [illegible] Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, a young and popular medium, who shows her eyes and gets of [illegible] that astonish all lookers. The challenge to the clergy to discuss the topics and the [illegible] is not accepted.

The Board of Aldermen [illegible] up every kind of [illegible] the Common Council granting a franchise to [illegible] Ferry Company, [illegible] a privilege [illegible] steam upon the [illegible] Ferry, [illegible] and [illegible] fare of [illegible] cents. [illegible] Common Council [illegible] Ferry bill was passed. Nothing of special importance was done in the Board

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EXPRESS Works, recently erected extensively for woodworking purposes, and now in complete order for the accommodation of tenants. Also, a few rooms for light manufacturing purposes. Apply at the premises, foot of East 10th-st.

BALLS.

IN COMMEMORANCE WITH THE WISH EX-pressed by many ladies and gentlemen who have been unable to attend the New Year's Eve Ball at the Academy of Music, the Committee of Management have decided to repeat the same on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1868, at the Academy of Music, when the Grand Promenade will be performed at 10 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music, at the principal hotels, and at the usual places. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

DEATHS.

FARNHAM, N. J., THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, at 8 o'clock, after a short illness. Funeral services at the residence of her father, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, No. 1,412 Third-ave., on SUNDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Greenwood.

HOWARD, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Howard, on Wednesday, March 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Hutton, No. 1 Washington-square. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave., on FRIDAY, March 13, at 10 A

AUCTION SALES.

F. & C. E. SCHERMERHORN, Auctioneers.

GENERAL SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ROSEWOOD TOYS, DOLLS, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE C. W. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—No. 297 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock each day, by F. & C. E. SCHERMERHORN, will sell at auction, the above splendid stock, commencing on MONDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M., and continuing each successive day until the whole stock is disposed of. The stock consists in part of ladies' work boxes, ladies' and gentlemens' dressing cases; writing desks; fans in great variety; musical boxes, card cases, jewel boxes, papier mache goods, portfolios, porte-monnaies, cigar cases, needle &c., bronzes, Berlin iron, Parian and bisque figures, Bohemian glass, Rodgers' fine cutlery, brushes of every description, Indian and Chinese goods, canes, parasols, umbrellas and silk goods, and every variety of the richest and rarest fancy goods. Also, the largest and most valuable collection of toys to be found in the United States, viz.: mechanical, magnetic, musical, tin box, &c., with every variety of children's toys. Also, Boydell's Shakespearean Gallery of 100 of the most spirited scenes from Shakespeare. Also, the celebrated automaton bird tree. Dolls of every description, and many other valuable goods too numerous to mention. Also, the largest and most valuable collection of medals and coins in this country. Also, the entire fixtures of the store, consisting of 14 large show cases, glass doors, iron safe, oil cloth, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. The sale will commence each day at 10 A. M., and close at 2 P. M., to give time for the delivery of the goods, which must be cleared each day. Catalogues, and every information regarding the sale, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 83 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

H. T. LEMOS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 113 Clinton-place, west of 6th-av., all of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, with pearl inlaid keys and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. one fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and rich silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry, and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEMOS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence No. 113 Clinton-place, west of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in suites, of carved and finished rosewood, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary, do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, &c. library; solid oak extension table, do. sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, soft bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, and other articles, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops, silver ware, China tea-sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDERVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $50 each, being part of the assets of said *Kelly, Townsend & Co*, and of the *members* of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1867.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE LEASE OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE, No. 679 Broadway, having eight years to run from May next, will be sold at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock. By order of RICHARD HEATHER, Esq., Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, or sold on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1866, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and thrown "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 26th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 5, 1867.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES of MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 28 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually. Interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1864, 1865 and 1866, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1864 AND 1865, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insured's against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 16 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Dunning Duer,
Paul R. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Rev. C. Center,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,
Farmer Warren,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS. CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, March 12, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 18th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 49 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES of the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the said Company, viz: 12, 16, 26, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 52, 54, 56, 58, 72, 80, 85, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164,

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At HARP'S GALLERY, No. 329 Broadway.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LET THIS BOOK CURE you at HOME—The accumulated of the consumptive, of physical ephemera, 16 fruitless the harmful ephemeron of every organ. If disordered, the whole body becomes diseased, however affected; to-soon and vigor may always be restored by a course of these wonderful Pills. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Have you an itchable skin? Can you appreciate the luxury of cleanness? Do you wish for a clear complexion? If so, procure the balmiest essence you have ever used. Its delicious scent survives the bather, the flesh, cosmetic in vitality, the lightest essence of flowers, the most counterfeited perfume of the day. Sold by F. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 68 W'ashington-st., New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

There is some tendency for United States 6 ⅌ cent. Block, and for Maryland Sterling Bonds.

Our Corn markets yesterday during the week have been dull. To-day, in Mark-lane, American Wheat is rather firmer. We quote choice White Genesee Flour at 28s. 6d. Old and new Corn 1s. 6d. per quarter, and Barley 1s. per bushel.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say at the close of their Circular:

"There has not been much business this week in American Stocks, but Share Brokers are busy, and a large business is reported. Money is in full supply at 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. Gold and sterling Exchange are unchanged."

[Advertisement.]

GAS GAS—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE STORE, Office, Church, Dwelling, Hotel and Saloon, at No. 128 Centre-st., between Broome and Grand-sts.

[Advertisement.]

STEAM—The Cheapest Fuel Coal—Steam Coal, by the cargo, ton or bushel, delivered at any part of the city. Coal and wood for family use. Orders left at 24 Beaver-st. or 1 Pine-st. will receive prompt attention. Yard foot of Pine-st., East River. Office, No. 128 Centre-st., between Broome and Grand-sts.

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THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

Works of the AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH Company, No. 43 Chatham-st., Up-stairs, corner of Pearl-st. Entrance on Pearl-st. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays excepted.

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Works of the AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH Company are no longer necessarily removed. The AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH produced at HARP'S Gallery is entirely different from the current Photographs to be seen elsewhere. The most distinguished connoisseurs and critics, HAWTHORNE, DANA, BRYANT, TUCKERMAN, WILLIS, LOWELL, and others, pronounce it a vast improvement upon all other Photographs. Copies of Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, &c., executed by HARP in a superior manner. Also, Portraits of deceased persons taken from life or from Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes. Specimens may be seen at HARP'S Gallery, No. 329 Broadway.

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